

illustrated in Fig. 3, wherein side wall 3 has a height lower than the height of motor 6. This enables casing 9 to be brought very close to the top of motor 6 (thus facilitating a thin configuration of the overall device) while enabling air to flow over the top of side wall 3 toward the main body of motor 6, to be sucked down via fan 7, to pass over fins 5 and to be vented to the outside through the opening in the side wall. On the other hand, if side wall 3 were disposed higher than motor 6 (which is in essence the structure of all embodiments of Lin), the airflow and operation of the heat sink would be greatly hindered. New claim 21 depends from claim 1 and defines the height of the upper surface of the side wall as being lower than that of the housing of the driving means.

Claim 3 defines a heat sink which includes a substrate with a floor and a vertical side wall open in one direction, with a plurality of fins vertically projecting from the floor of the substrate and a driving means being supported by the substrate to drive a fan. A plate is mounted on an upper surface of the side wall and includes an opening. The height of the upper surface of the side wall and the height of an upper surface of the plate are lower than that of an upper surface of the driving means relative to the floor of the substrate.

In Figs. 1-4 of Lin, substrate 25 has no walls, and instead cover 10 has side walls 11. The upper surface of cover 10 is higher than drive means 32. In the Fig. 6 embodiment of Lin, the substrate 25 has walls 22 with grooves 28 and cover 10 is inserted in grooves 28. Side wall 22 is therefore higher than drive means 32.

Accordingly, independent claims 1 and 3 are allowable over the teachings of Lin.

New independent claim 17 defines a heat sink including a substrate having a floor, with a plurality of fins vertically projecting from the floor of the substrate and a driving means supported by the substrate to rotate a fan. The heat sink further includes a plate having an opening therein. A vertical side wall structure is disposed between the substrate and the plate, with the vertical side wall structure being open on one end and the plate being positioned at an upper surface of the side wall structure. The plate and the side wall

structure form a frame having a height which is lower than a height of an upper surface of the driving means relative to the floor of the substrate.

In contrast, as noted above, in Lin's Figs. 1-4 embodiment, the upper surface of cover 10 is higher than drive means 32, and in Lin's Fig. 6 embodiment, side wall 22 is higher than drive means 32.

Accordingly, independent claim 17 is also allowable over the teachings of Lin.

Dependent claims 5, 7, 13, 15 and 18-21 recite subject matter which even farther departs from the teachings of Lin and thus provides an independent basis for the individual allowability of these dependent claims.

In light of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in condition for allowance, and a notice to that effect is respectfully solicited.

If any issues remain which may best be resolved through a telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to telephone the undersigned at the local Washington, DC telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,



James E. Ledbetter  
Registration No. 28,732

Date: September 22, 1998

Enclosures:

Letter to the Official Draftsman with amended Figs. 8 and 9  
New Abstract

JEL/kkl

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. JEL 30347  
STEVENS, DAVIS, MILLER & MOSHER, L.L.P.  
1615 L Street, NW  
P.O. Box 34387  
Washington, DC 20043-4387  
Telephone: (202) 408-5100  
Facsimile: (202) 408-5200

THE APPLICANT HEREBY PETITIONS  
THE PTO TO EXTEND THE TIME FOR  
RESPONSE AS REQUIRED TO MAKE THE  
ATTACHED DOCUMENT TIMELY FILED.  
PLEASE CHARGE THE COST THEREOF  
TO DEPOSIT ACCOUNT 19-4375

STEVENS DAVIS MILLER & MOSHER, L.L.P.